动能在电磁和引力相互作用下的不同的表现形式

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摘要：动能在电磁和引力相互作用下的不同的表现形式。

关键词：动能，电磁相互作用，引力相互作用。

$$\begin{cases}1.\ (m_{am})=[T]^2, \\ 2.\ \frac{(e_0)^2}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(c)^2(a_0)}\frac{(m_{am})[\alpha_0]^2(c)^2}{(m_e)(c)^2}=[\Omega]^2, \\ 3.\ \frac{(m_{am})(e_o)}{(m_e)(R_\infty)(c)}=[T][\Omega], \\ 4.\ \frac{(m_{am})(c)^2(m_e)(c)^2}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)}=[T][\Omega], \\ 5.\ [T]/(c)^2=\left[\frac{1}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2}\right]^2, \\ 6.\ [T]=\left[\frac{(c)}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2}\right]^2, \\ 7.\ [T]*2(c)^2=\frac{(m_e)(c)^2(m_e)(c)^2}{(m_e)}, \\ 8.\ [\Omega]/(c)^2=\frac{(m_{am})}{(2\pi)(R_\infty)}, \\ 9.\ [\Omega]=\left[\frac{(e_0)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)}\right]^2, \\ 10.\ [\Omega]*2(c)^2=\frac{(m_e)(c)^2(m_e)[\alpha_0]^2(c)^2}{(m_e)}。\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}1.\ \left[\frac{(m_e)(r_{am})}{(4\pi)(r_{am})(r_{am})}\right]^2=[U]^2, \\ 2.\ \left[\frac{(m_e)(r_e)}{(4\pi)(r_{am})(a_0)}\right]^2=[N]^2, \\ 3.\ (2\pi)^2[\alpha_0]^2(2\pi)^2[\Omega]^2=[U][N], \\ 4.\ (2\pi)^2[\Omega]^2=[T][N], \\ 5.\ [U]/(c)^2=\left[\frac{(2\pi)(a_0)}{(R_\infty)}\right]^2, \\ 6.\ [U]=\left[\frac{(2\pi)(a_0)(c)}{(R_\infty)}\right]^2, \\ 7.\ [U]*2(c)^2=\frac{(2\pi)^2(m_e)(c)^2(m_e)[\alpha_0]^2(c)^2}{(m_e)}, \\ 8.\ [N]/(c)^2=\frac{(m_{am})}{(2\pi)^2(R_\infty)(r_{am})(c)^2}, \\ 9.\ [N]=[(G_N)]^2, \\ 10.\ [N]*2(c)^2=\frac{(2\pi)^2(m_e)[\alpha_0]^2(c)^2(m_e)[\alpha_0]^2(c)^2}{(m_e)}。\end{cases}$$

参考文献：无。

The different manifestations of kinetic energy under electromagnetic and gravitational interactions

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Abstract: The different manifestations of kinetic energy under electromagnetic and gravitational interactions.

Key words: Kinetic energy, electromagnetic interaction, gravitational interaction.

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\begin{cases}
1. (m_{am}) = [T]^2, \\
2. \frac{(e_0)^2}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)(c)^2(a_0)} \frac{(m_{am})[\alpha_0]^2(c)^2}{(m_e)(c)^2} = [\Omega]^2, \\
3. \frac{(m_{am})(e_o)}{(m_e)(R_\infty)(c)} = [T][\Omega], \\
4. \frac{(m_{am})(c)^2(m_e)(c)^2}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)} = [T][\Omega], \\
5. [T]/(c)^2 = \left[\frac{1}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2}\right]^2, \\
6. [T] = \left[\frac{(c)}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2}\right]^2, \\
7. [T] * 2(c)^2 = \frac{(m_e)(c)^2(m_e)(c)^2}{(m_e)}, \\
8. [\Omega]/(c)^2 = \frac{(m_{am})}{(2\pi)(R_\infty)}, \\
9. [\Omega] = \left[\frac{(e_0)}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_0)}\right]^2, \\
10. [\Omega] * 2(c)^2 = \frac{(m_e)(c)^2(m_e)[\alpha_0]^2(c)^2}{(m_e)}.
\end{cases}
$$

$$
\begin{cases}
1. \left[\frac{(m_e)(r_{am})}{(4\pi)(r_{am})(r_{am})}\right]^2 = [U]^2, \\
2. \left[\frac{(m_e)(r_e)}{(4\pi)(r_{am})(a_0)}\right]^2 = [N]^2, \\
3. (2\pi)^2[\alpha_0]^2(2\pi)^2[\Omega]^2 = [U][N], \\
4. (2\pi)^2[\Omega]^2 = [T][N], \\
5. [U]/(c)^2 = \left[\frac{(2\pi)(a_0)}{(R_\infty)}\right]^2, \\
6. [U] = \left[\frac{(2\pi)(a_0)(c)}{(R_\infty)}\right]^2, \\
7. [U] * 2(c)^2 = \frac{(2\pi)^2(m_e)(c)^2(m_e)[\alpha_0]^2(c)^2}{(m_e)}, \\
8. [N]/(c)^2 = \frac{(m_{am})}{(2\pi)^2(R_\infty)(r_{am})(c)^2}, \\
9. [N] = [(G_N)]^2, \\
10. [N] * 2(c)^2 = \frac{(2\pi)^2(m_e)[\alpha_0]^2(c)^2(m_e)[\alpha_0]^2(c)^2}{(m_e)}.
\end{cases}
$$

Reference: none.